Communication

GET READY,,,FOR THE JAN EXAM NOW.....:):)

BMR Chapter 4

- During this session we will be talking about the different forms of communication, flags, and pennants.

Communications on board ships

- Communications are very important to the ship. They are sometimes referred to as “the voice of command”. Without proper communication the organization and mission of the ship could break down and fail in its mission.
- Ship communication is broken down into two basic categories.
- Interior and exterior
- The interior category is communication on board the ship between individuals, divisions, and departments.
- The exterior category is communication outside the ship between stations, or commands.

The Phonetic Alphabet

- Words can be easily confused. To avoid confusion the Navy requires that phonetic equivalents of letters be spoken instead of the letters themselves.
- I.e.: bee, cee, and zee
- B=Bravo C=Charlie Z=Zulu
- The Phonetic Alphabet is used by NATO nations also.

Sound-Powered Telephones

- Sound powered phones-are phones that operate on your voice power and require no batteries or external electrical power source.
- The mouthpiece and earpiece are interchangable
- How far from your mouth do you hold the transmitter?
- ½ to 1 inch

Sound-Powered Telephones

- Handset- called push to talk, remember if you hold the button down at all times the noise will be heard by all stations.

Sound-Powered Circuits

- What are the three categories of sound powered telephone circuits aboard ship?
- Primary, auxiliary, and supplementary systems.

Primary system

- This includes all circuits for controlling armament, engineering, (DC) damage control, maneuvering, and surveillance functions during battle. Circuits are designated JA through JZ.

Auxiliary System

- This system duplicates many of the primary circuits in the event of damage to the primary system.
- Circuit designations are the same as the primary system preceded by the letter X
- I.e.: XJA, X1JV

Supplementary Systems

- Several short and direct circuits.
- I.e.: quarter deck to bridge or from quarterdeck to wardroom.
- I.e.: X1J OR X61J

Circuit Designations

- 21JS4 primary battle circuit
- 21 indicates specific purpose of circuit
- J denotes sound power
- S denotes general purpose, S (radar, sonar, and ECM information)
- 4 indicates a particular station in the circuit
- Auxiliary would be X21JS4
- Supplementary circuits are easily identified because they have no letter after the J

Typical shipboard sound-powered circuits

- JA =Captain's battle circuit
- JC =Weapons Control
- **JL =lookouts**
- 21JS= Surface search radar
- 22JS=Air search radar
- 61JS=Sonar information
- 1JV =Maneuvering and docking
- 2JZ =Damage control
- X8J =Replenishment at sea

Telephone Talking Procedures

- Name of the station being called
- Name of the station calling
- The message
- You acknowledge a message by identifying your station and saying “aye.”
- Never use “aye’ to answer a question; instead use affirmative, negative, or other appropriate replies.

Dial Telephones

- Bulkhead-mounted nonwatertight
- Bulkhead-mounted watertight
- Desk-mounted

Integrated Voice Communications Systems (IVCS)

- Used to solve some of the problems of older systems installed on older ships
- Combines sound-powered telephones, dial phones, and intercommunications units into one system.
- Whenever installed SP circuits are secondary comm. circuits.
- **Interior comm. Switching Center (ICSC) are the heart if the IVCS**

Communications Security

- The protective measure taken to deny unauthorized person info. derived from telecommunications of the U.S. government that are related to national security and to ensure the authenticity of each telecommunication.

Announcing and Intercommunication Systems

- The purpose of circuits 1MC through 59MC is to transmit orders and info between stations within the ship by using amplified voice communication systems.

General Announcing System

- The basic MC circuit is the 1MC
- The OOD is in charge of the 1MC
- The BMOW is responsible for passing the word over the 1MC.

Intercoms

- 1MC=general announcement intercom
- 2MC=engineers ann. Inter.
- 3MC=Hanger deck
- 4MC=DC
- 21MC= Captains command

Flags and Pennants

- References:
  - Naval Telecommunications Publication (NTP) 13
  - Allied Communications Publication (ACP) 130

The National Ensign

- It should be treated with the greatest respect.
- It should never touch the ground
- When **not** underway, commissioned ships display the ensign from the flagstaff at the stern and the union jack from the jack staff at the bow from 0800 to sunset
- While underway it is flown from the gaff.
- The national ensign, along with the union jack, are referred to as colors.
- Commands ashore and ships not underway hoisting and lowering of the national flag at 0800 and sunset is known as morning and evening colors.

The National Ensign

- When the ensign is flown at half-mast, or half-staff ashore this a symbol to recognize mourning. The ensign is always hoisted to the peak first and then lowered to half-mast.
- The U.S. honors its war dead on Memorial Day by flying the flag at half-mast from 0800 until the last gun of a 21-minute gun salute that begins at noon (or until 1220 if no gun salute is rendered).

The National Ensign

- A U.S. Navy ship never dips to a foreign ship (flag) first.

Union Jack

- The union jack is the rectangular blue part of the U.S. flag containing the stars. It symbolizes the union of the states of the U.S. Each star represents a state.
- When a naval ship is in port or anchor, the union jack us flown from the jackstaff from 0800 to sunset.
- In addition to flying from the jackstaff the union jack is hoisted at the yardarm to indicate that a general court-martial or a court of inquiry is in session.
- Always have the single point of the stars pointing toward the sky to prevent the flag from being flown upside down.

Union Jack (con't)

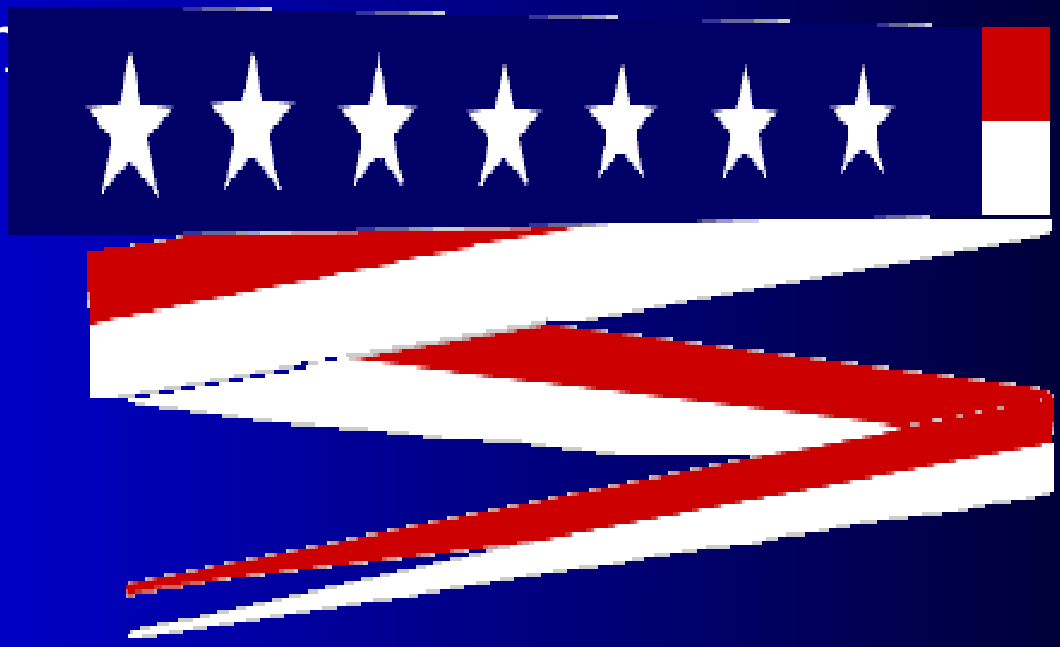
- All U.S. Navy ship's have been instructed to revert back to the use of the first Navy jack for day to day d

U.S. Navy Flag

- On 24 April 1959 this flag was established as the official flag for the U.S

Personal Flags and Pennants

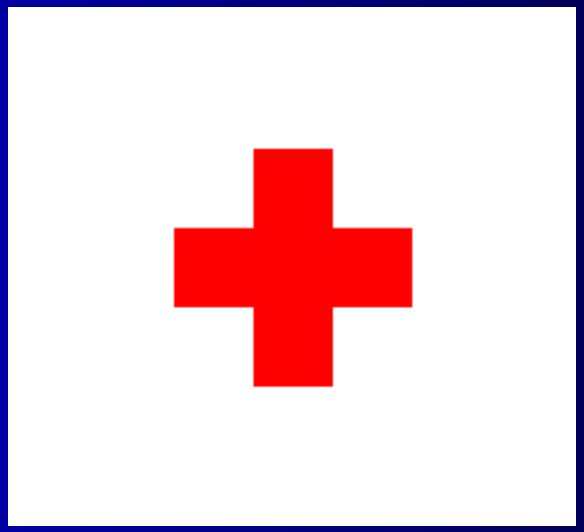
- The commission pennant is not a personal flag, but sometimes it is regarded as the personal symbol of th



Red Cross (Geneva Convention) flag

- Flown from the after truck of a commissioned hospital ship of the navy.
- Regarded as an international guarantee of amnesty from attack.
- It is never flown on the same halyard as the national ensign.
- Boats engaged in sanitary service and landing party hospital boats display the Red Cross flag in the bow.

Red Cross flag (con’t)



The Flag of the CNO

- Blue and white rectangle, divided diagonally from lower hoist to upper fly.
- In its center is the official seal of the CNO- an eagle clutching an anchor 50 gold links of

Bravo Flag

- This flag is flown whenever the ship is taking aboard, transferring, or handling dangerous commodities, such as ammunition and fuel
- It is a gene g